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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SEONG MOH SEO

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01/14/2003

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EXAMINER

QI, ZHI QIANG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2871

DATE MAILED: 01/14/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/256,180

Applicant(s)

SEO ET AL.

Examiner

Mike Qi

Art Unit

2871

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 and 25-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 6-8, 10, 20, 26, 28 and 30 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 9, 11-19, 21-23, 25, 27, 29 and 31-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 25.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Double Patenting*

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321© may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-5, 9, 11-19, 21-23, 25, 27, 29, 31-34 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-56 of U.S. Patent No. 6,335,776.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because all the limitations in the independent claims 1, 33 and 34 of the application are covered by the claims 1-56 of the US patent 6,335,776.

The claims of the application in which some wording is different from the US patent 6,335,776, but it is an obviousness-type double patenting.

Especially, Claims 1, 33, 34, 25 and 27 of the application have the same limitations as the claims 1, 11, 29, 31-56 of the US patent 6,335,776, e.g., "the pixel region being divided into at

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least two portions and liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer in each portion being driven differently from each other” in claims 1, 33 and 34 of this application and “the pixel region being divided into at least two portions and the liquid crystal layer in each portion being driven differently from each other” in claims 1, 31, 33, 38, 44, 46-49, 53-56 of the US patent 6,335,776 are at least an obviousness-type difference. Claim 31 of the application has a slight wording difference from the claim 53 of the US patent 6,335,776 as “a negative biaxial film on at least one substrate” and “a negative biaxial film on an outer surface of the at least one substrate”, and that are at least an obviousness-type difference.

***Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-5, 21-23 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 5-297412 in view of US 6,184,961 (Ham).

*Ham*

*o.l.r*

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Claims 1 and 33, JP 5-297412 discloses (col. 5 lines 6-31, and Figs.1-8, especially in Fig.4) that a construction of the liquid crystal display device comprising:

(concerning claims 1 and 33)

- first and second substrates (20 and 32) facing each other;
- a liquid crystal layer (30) between the first and second substrates (20 and 32);
- a plurality of gate bus lines (12) arranged in a first direction on the first substrate (20) and a plurality of data bus lines (10) arranged in a second direction on the first substrate (20) to define a pixel region (16);
- a pixel electrode (16a) electrically charged through the data bus line (10) in the pixel region (16);
- a common-auxiliary electrode (18a) surrounding the pixel electrode (16a) on a same layer whereon the gate bus line (12a) is formed;

(concerning claim 1)

- a gate insulator (22) over the whole first substrate (20);
- a passivation layer (26) on the gate insulator (22) over the whole first substrate (20);
- a light shielding layer (black matrix 38) on the second substrate (32);
- a color filter layer (40) on the light shielding layer (38);
- a common electrode (36) on the color filter layer (40);
- an alignment layer (34 and 28) on at least one substrate between the first and second substrates (20 and 32).

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JP 5-297412 does not expressly disclose the pixel region being divided into at least two portions and liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer in each portion being driven differently from each other.

However, Ham discloses (col.4, line 55 - col.5, line 32; Figs. 9, 10) that one pixel region is divided into four domains, and one pixel region is divided into a plurality of domains, and the alignment directions for the different domains are different. Such that the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer in each portion is driven differently from each other.

Ham indicates (col.5, lines 27-32) that because each LC molecules in plural domains or in adjacent plural pixel regions are symmetrically rotated in opposite direction so as to compensate for the angular dependence of each other, such that the grey level inversion and color shift are eliminated to improve the viewing angle characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to arrange the pixel region being divided into at least two portions and liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer in each portion being driven differently from each other as claimed in claims 1 and 33 for improving the viewing angle characteristics.

Claim 3, JP 5-297412 discloses (Fig. 4) that the pixel electrode (16) and the auxiliary electrode (18) forming a capacitor, so that the pixel electrode (16) and the auxiliary electrode (18) also function as storage electrodes. Therefore, the storage electrode (also is a pixel electrode) overlapping the auxiliary electrode (18) to form a capacitor.

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Claim 4, JP 5-297412 discloses ( Fig.4) that the pixel electrode (16) overlaps the common-auxiliary electrode (18).

Claim 5, JP 5-297412 discloses (Fig.4) that the light shielding layer (38) overlaps the common-auxiliary electrode (18).

Claims 21-23, JP 5-297412 discloses (col.1, lines 26-31; col.2, lines 34-39; col.4, lines 30-36) that the common-auxiliary electrode, the pixel electrode and the common electrode include a material selected from ITO (indium tin oxide).

5. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 5-297412 in view of US 5,694,185 (Oh) and US 6,184,961 (Ham).

Claim 34, all the limitations disclosed in the JP 5-297412 (see the explanation above) except for the n-line thin film transistor at a crossing area of the gate and data bus lines and the pixel region being divided into at least two portions and liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer in each portion being driven differently from each other.

However, Oh discloses (in the Abstract and Fig.3) that an non-linear (n-line) thin film transistor (TFT 70) at a crossing area of the gate bus line (50) and the data bus line (60) so as to increase the aperture ratio.

Ham discloses (col.4, line 55 - col.5, line 32; Figs. 9, 10) that one pixel region is divided into four domains, and one pixel region is divided into a plurality of domains, and the alignment directions for the different domains are different. Such that the liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer in each portion is driven differently from each other.

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Ham indicates (col.5, lines 27-32) that because each LC molecules in plural domains or in adjacent plural pixel regions are symmetrically rotated in opposite direction so as to compensate for the angular dependence of each other, such that the grey level inversion and color shift are eliminated to improve the viewing angle characteristics.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at time the invention was made to form an n-line TFT and the pixel region being divided into at least two portions and liquid crystal molecules in the liquid crystal layer in each portion being driven differently from each other as claimed in claim 34 for achieving an increased aperture ratio and improving the viewing angle characteristics.

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 5-297412 and Ham as applied to claims 1, 3-5, 21-23 and 33 above, and further in view of US 5,907,376 (Shimada et al).

Claim 9, the common electrode is connected to a common potential that is conventional. Therefore, the common-auxiliary electrode is connected to the common electrode to set the common potential for the common-auxiliary electrode is conventional too.

Shimada discloses (col.5, lines 45-56; Fig.2) that the common electrode (15) is connected to the auxiliary capacitance signal line (19) (as the common-auxiliary electrode) on the active matrix substrate would be an evidence.



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Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to connect the common-auxiliary electrode with the common electrode as claimed in claim 9 for setting the common potential.

7. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 5-297412 and Ham as applied to claims 1, 3-5, 21-23 and 33 above, and further in view of US 5,528,396 (Someya et al).

Claim 19, the passivation layer functions as a protection layer and includes a material selected from an organic material that is conventional.

Someya discloses (col.13, lines 61-65) that the protection film (passivation layer) is formed of acrylic resin would be an evidence.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to select a material, e.g. acrylic resin, forming the passivation layer as claimed in claim 19 for protecting the liquid crystal layer.

8. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 5-297412 and Ham as applied to claims 1, 3-5, 21-23 and 33 above, and further in view of US 4,448,492 (Huffman).

Huffman discloses (col.6, lines 44-45) that it is per se known in the art in which the liquid crystal material can be any nematic liquid crystal compound, and the nematic liquid crystals can have either a positive or negative dielectric anisotropy as referring to the net dielectric anisotropy where mixtures are used.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the liquid crystal molecules having negative dielectric anisotropy as claimed in claim 29 for the different applications.

9. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 5-297412 and Ham as applied to claims 1, 3-5, 21-23 and 33 above, and further in view of US 5,249,070 (Takano).

Claim 32, Takano discloses (in the Abstract) that using a chiral dopant in twisted nematic liquid crystal material for achieving a first tilt domain and a second tilt domain of the liquid crystal material exist when a sufficient voltage is applied to the electrodes, such that the contrast is very symmetrical for up/down viewing angles.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use chiral dopants as claimed in claim 32 for achieving the multi-domain liquid crystal display and improving the viewing angles.


### ***Conclusion***

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Qi whose telephone number is (703)308-6213 .

Mike Qi  
December 26, 2002

  
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